paide advertisements - Five Cents a line for the BIRTHE, MARRIAGES, FUNERAL NOTICES, &c. not exceed-All advertisements inserted in this paper appear both

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNK

spullshed every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or 2 weles for \$24.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, At the Rotunda, St. Louis, May 13.

nd in fact long before that hour, hundreds of peras were wending their way to the Rotunda ong before the Speaker appeared, the building ree their way into the Rotunda, were deprived of an ently interrupted by the loud calls made by those om without, for the meeting to adjourn to the front of

Col. BENTON was, soon afterward, introduced, ompanied by a number of his friends, and conducted the rostrum. His entrance was greeted with loud

ne meeting to adjourn into the open air, produced some light confusion. This having subsided, he addressed he crowd, in substance, as follows:

[This report, we are gratified to say, has the anction of Col. BENTON himself, for its correct-

Mr. BENTON commenced with returning thanks r the honor of an invitation to a public dinner from is political friends. He had declined the honor of ner, in conformity to a rule which he had long lowed, and as for the speech which might have an expected at the dinner table, he preferred to make under circumstances which admitted a more general endance, and would prevent no one from hearing it

the public mind, and especially the mind of his own, party, had been worked up to a different and a higher riew of our rights. Fifty-four Forty, and all or none, had become our demand. War was the British answer to that! and athough a threat of war would be no bar to a rightful demand, yet in answer to a wrongful one, it was very serious. He believed the whole demand of the Loited States to be wrongful so far as it applied to Fracer's River, which happened to run through the whole writter, from Fifty-four Forty to Forty-nine, and to are been discovered by the British in 1723, and covered y their forts since 1806. The Administration had taken it glig ground: the party applied in the party applied.

do so, and to go for forty nine, even if it should cost him his political existence.

This determination, though not formally promulgated, was no secret, and was early enough made known to his friends, and to the Administration. From the first explosion of the question in April, 1845.—from the first reverberation of the thunder which came rolling back from London, in answer to the President's Inaugural Address—he had made known his opinions to the Secretary of State, and informed him that he should support a tresty upon the line of 49, if the President made one upon that basis. From that determination he had never swered. His friends thought there was great danger to him in the course he took, he himself did not think there was so much. He knew his constituents had been wrought up to Fifty-four Forty, but he relied upon their equity and intelligence to give him a fair hearing and a safe deliverance. He paid them the compliment to rely upon their justice and intelligence, and the event had not deceived him. The boundary was settled at 49. The British kept their river, and we kept ours. War was averted. Great Britain and the United States remain at peace: he and his constituents were at peace; and long might they all remain so.

The settlement of this question, Mr. B. went on to say, had cleared away the only remaining difference between the two kindred nations. It left them not only at peace.

second the special power of power of the shared sheets and the constituent were at power, and the constituent were at power, and the constituent were at power, and the constituent were at power of the special power of the constituent were at power, and the constituent were at power, and the constituent were at power, and the constituent were at power of the constituent were at the constituent of the constituent were at the constituent

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1847.

her back which have since been repeated by others who and enabling them to reëstablish our gave no help then. And so the second attempt to rement.

Mr. B. said he had expressed his opinions publicly and pair the mischief of the treaty of 1819, failed as the first.

Mr. B. said he had expressed his opinions publicly and in votes.

having war with one, the friendship of all might be jeoparded.

He, (Mr. R.) had endeavored to act upon these entarged principles, originating not with him but with entightened statesmen before he came into public life. He had endeavored to get back Texas without a war with Mexico, and was certain it might have been done with all ease by the simple process of heaving Mexico and Texas to make peace, and treating Mexico with the respect and deference due to a sister Republic—the more proud and sensitive because weak and unable to contend with us. The first great error was the annexation treating that we have been done with a war and that was the work of the Tyler Administration, and for selfish and unworthy purposes. The second great error, or worse than error, was the rejection of the Senate's alternative resolution, and dispatch of the midnight messenger to Texas with the absolute resolution of admission, on the night of the third of March, 1845; that also was the work of the Tyler Administration, and in the last moment of its expiring existence. The first of these steps—the treaty—would have made instant war if it had been ratified by the Senate: the second made the war! and now the 'great question is, to finish it, How to finish it? That was the question which every body was putting to him, and on which every one present, no doubt, would wish to hear him speak. But this was not the time to speak upon that point. The time would come, but it was not now. His opinions had been asked by the President, and given to him, and approved by him, and in time would be given to the public.

But he could say that he relied more upon policy than upon arms to finish this war with a weak and proud neighbor. Fight us battles, she could not. That was proved from San Jacinto to Cerro Gordo; and wherever the two races met, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Bay of San Francisco, victories would come as often as fights came, but there was a danger to be feared—the dauger of fanaticism—and the conversion of the war into a death contest

the auspices of Great Britain and France, to make peace. All delay was refused, the treaty was signed, and was rejected by the Senate because its radification would have been immediate war with Mexico. He (Mr. B) was one of the majority of the Senate which rejected that treaty, and his constituents, though all in favor of ameration, appreciated his motives, and justified his conduct. His reflection to the Senate in the same year was the vertice of the people upon his conduct, and he made them his profound thanks for the justice of that verdict, and the honor of that election.

The Treaty of Amexation was rejected but Amexation in another form was still prosecuted. A Resolution for the admission of Texas as a State passed the House of Representatives; an additional and alternative Resolution was added in the Senate, to appoint Comhands of the Fresident elect—burried off the House Resolution by a midnight messenger—slammed the door
of conclination in the face of Mexico, and inflamed her
pride and resentent to the highest degree. From that
time forth everything breathed war between the two
countries, which broke out the ensuing year.

Mr. B. said this was the history of the loss and gain of
the citizens in public assemblage—as a manner more
one citizens in public assemblage—as a manner more
organial to his feelings, and better adapted to the gratiration of all.

Col. Hexprox was soon afterward introduced.

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And so fthe President elect—burried of the House Resolution by a midnight messenger—slammed the door
of conclination in the face of Mexico, and inflamed her
pride and resentment to the highest degree. From that
time forth everything breathed was between the two
countries, which broke out the ensuing year.

The Abolition cred is that the addission of Slavery
and the same practical consequence, only in a reversed for
the Stavery question
and treat as violators of the Constitution, and as subverters of
closurities, past and future, on the Stavery question
the Solution by a midnight messenger—slammed the door
of conclination in the face of Mexico, and inflamed her
pride and resentment to the highest degree. From that
time forth everything breathed was between the two
countries, which broke out the ensuing year.

The Abolition cred is that the addission of Slavery
and the State, even to the most ren
and treat as violators of the Cunion, all who will not agree to extend slavery to all
the constitution, and at violators of the Cunion, all who will not agree to extend slavery to all
the constitution.

The Abolition cred is that the addission of Slavery
and the Vision and fitted was violation of the Constitution o

and a dissolution of the Union; the new resolutions de-clare that the probibition of Slavery in any territory of the Union is a violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the States, and a subversion of the Union. So true it is, that extremes meet, and that all fanaticism, for or against any dogma, terminates at the same point of intolerance and delarge. The first effect of this new Stavery crees, would be to establish a new political test for trying the orthodoxy of all candidates for the Presidency; and as in Northern man could stand such a test at home, the whole of them would be knocked in the head, so far a the South was concerned, at a single lick. The next of these Rosolutions, if adopted, in the non-slave lock of these Rosolutions, if adopted, in the non-slave lock of these Rosolutions are not to the present the state would be to not an end to the present control of the state would be to not an end to the present the state would be to not an end to the present control of the state would be to not an end to the present control of the state would be to not an end to the present control of the state would be to not an end to the present control of the present c

now. On proper subjects, when party principles were applicable, he was found close enough to his party line. When principles did not apply—when the subject was their too large or too small for party—when a foreign war or domestic discussion, was the question—or a poor leads or labour to be turned out of employment—on or laborer to be turned out of employmen

IVth District.—Convention at Saratoga, 20th:
DANIEL CADY, Fulton Co., JAMES G. HOPKINS,
St. Lawrence, JAMES GIBSON, Washington, GEORGE
A. SIMMONS, Essex.
Mr. CADY is one of the oldest and ablest law-

vers in our State : Mr. Horkins has been eminent alike as a counselor and in the Senate; Mr. Simmons, do. in the Assembly and in the Convention.] VIIICA District.—Convention at Buffalo, 19th:

JAMES MULLETT of Erie: RICHARD F. MARVIN
of Chautauque: SETH E. Sill of Erie: JAMES G.
HOYT of Wyoming.

[Mr. MULLETT has long been known as one of

the ablest lawyers in Western New-York, Mr. Mexico in direct contradiction to the equal fact. at Jalapa, after having a few days before refused the pa-

The following Delegates to the General Convention tion.

urday published the report that Gen. Alvarez is adancing with a large body of men whom he designs to scatter in guerilla parties through the country about Jalapa and Puebla. This they received by Telegraph Friday night. Now the joke of it is that The Tribune of Friday morning contained the very same news, received here more than thirty reading resppeared in the Telegraphic Dispatches of our neighbors. We were made to say that Gen. they said the same thing-while we wrote it the South of Mexico. Half a moment's thought would show any body that there could not be an army of 30,000 men at this time any where in the Northof

Speakership of the English House of commons, and of the United States House

of Representatives. ommons is about £6,000 a year: he has beside a house, with some other en daments on public and private bills, and the sale of certain clerkships, conected with the business of the Commons-making

to the House, a perquisite equivalent to the disposal of valuable church patropage, which the recipient pays for in other ways than in saying masses for his benefactor's soul

cal influence, he is promoted to some high office in the Cabinet, or, on his retirement from the arduous duties of the Speakership, reposes upon some

But then he is expected, from the proceeds of his ing receptions and levees: all demanding large drains upon the purse. His duties, too, are exact-

The Speaker of the American House receives, as full pay, emoluments, and perquisites, sixteen dollars per diem during the Session! In the short

door-keeper, nor is he supposed to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any public or private bill.

Our Speakership, however, like the English is often the step to greater promotion. Ministers

be expected to entertain much, to dine or sup peo-

Gov. Dana's Message to the Maine Legislature

mendable, he undertakes to proves the present war to have been not only provoked, but actually commenced, by the Mexicans-and this in direct contradiction of the fact-conceded by the most eminent of his party-that the Annexation of Texas Manvin has repeatedly served in Congress and was a member of the Convention.] that the march of our army upon the Rio Grande per of Santa Anna for \$10,000.

Was an invasion of Mexican territory: in direct The proposals of mediation medi contradiction of every relevant fact claimed by one the Government, by the British Minister, have been

party and admitted by the other. He contends with more courage, or more appearance of courage, than Northern "Democracy has been wont to display, against the extension of Siavery over any territory hereafter to be acquired :his State, we suppose, which refused him a major- products to the Americans who pay well for them, ity of the popular vote at the last election, through fear of his attachment to the "peculiar institu-

He says: " In fact. I can see not the slightest evidence that the War spirit is subdued." Adamnatory, but most justifiable, accusation against the President of his party! For who, but James K. Polk, his abetters and advisers, have nourished and stimulated this accursed thirst for human blood?— was, he has retreated to Tehuscan de las Granadas on Who, but they, have "let slip the dogs of war" on the road to Oajaca. permit American bosts and vessels laden or unladen, to passup and down the St. Lawrence, via Montreal and Sor expression of carnage, of rapine, and murder? Is a mission of carnage, of rapine, and murder? Is the War spirit to be subdued by its indulgence? The War spirit to be subdued by its indulgence? Although the end of the war seems to us to be course, they must not break bulk while passing through preving upon each other, than by gorging them we do not believe that we shall see peace at one

Turning with sorrow, not unmingled with indignation, from the Governor's inopportune and beartless defence of this iniquitous war, we read and ap-

The financial portion of his Message has been

The following, which we translate from La Pa-

This day will be memorable for Guatemala, for today the erection of this State (hitherto a part of the confederation of Central America) into a sovereign Republic has been proclaimed, and the oath of allegiance taken.-The consequences of this step, whether considered with respect to foreign countries or with respect to the other es formerly united with this, will be grave and important for the natives of Guatemala.

The measure has been taken peacefully, and is pros-

caragus are contemplating a reorganization of the old Republic of Central America, although the design is a difficult one without the concurrence of Guatemala-Honduras, and Costa Rico are quiet; the latter is going in the most remarkable career of improvement.

arrived in New-Orleans, from Tampico, on the 13th. The troops were well, and the utmost harmony preAffairs in Mexico.

The Courrier des Etats Unis of Saturday morn ing contains the following letter, which we trans-

The battle of Cerro Gordo has stupefied all the m bers of the war party who were reposing in a deceitful that the pass could not be forced. The battle took place had advanced to Tepevagualco, eight leagues this side of Perote, where it had made a junction with the van-guard of the corps moving from Tampico in the same direct Mexico, and two forts were commenced on each side of pose it usclessly to a bombardment, the fortifications were suspended and it was decided to erect the first line of defences in the gorges of the mountains, ten leagues from here, and the second at Guadelupe and at Pen

View (Old Rock) three leagues from here on the route

Mexico in spite of all the prayers, (tridue sacre, regacie nes) and the religious processions made to ensure suc cess, for the last few days nothing but the formation of guerilla corps has been spoken of. Gen. Salas, who figared in the last revolution, and who is the Colonel of the very fine address, published in all the papers, with the purpose of engaging his fellow citizens to join a guerilla from Mexico last week. Yesterday (Thursday) only ten persons had enlisted, although the regiment consists also endeavored to form a guerilla corps entitled the neter of public opinion, to influence which every effort has been made, especially by relating and comthe cities they have taken. But the report which circuand other things; that commerce, building, and other lates freely; that wages are good, and everything cheap as dirt :- this report, I say, is a great cause of the reflect-

greater security to the clergy than the Mexican, the

Gen. Santa Anna is said to have assembled a Orizabe rative than these of the Speaker of the British two thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. Re Few of our Speakers have undertaken to do more pieces of cannon from Alvarado. With these means House with them is, generally speaking, the ad- arrive here without a blow. The prestige of the Max that these pratorians may lore their hold on public

displays more ability than Loco-Foco Messages | pended; the leading families are beginning to quit the generally. It is rather too prolix—but we, who have been accustomed to the "linked periods long moved only to Queretaro, will decide, it is said, to go as drawn out' of Gov. Wright, can, to a certain ex- far as Zacatecas. Correspondence between Mexico and Vera Cruz is suspended; the Diligence, which, before the affair of Cerro Gordo, ran as far as Jalapa, arrived there Tuesday week. Gen. Scott was then in possession, and the Conductor obtained his permission to go to Vera of Puebla, forbade the Diligence from going farther.

We are thus cut off from the whole world. The journals are casting fire and flame upon Sr. Dru was by the very act a declaration of War against sins, who discounted a bill for \$200,000 for Gen. Scott The proposals of mediation made three days since to

communicated to Congress, which has returned them to the Government, whence it is concluded that they will The Minister, Baranda, has ordered all farm

move their grain and animals from all points eccupied. by the Americans. Several journals have taken up the this is a politic concession to the public opinion of defence of the farmers, who still, as before, carry their

We have here some Officers who are juramentado that is to say, who have given their oath to the Ameri to keep their oaths are threatened with the loss of their places, and are treated like strangers. The papers also an oath taken in such circumstances ought to be kept. The papers of this evening announce that 2,000 Ame

preying upon each other, than by gorging them | we do not believe that we shall see peace at once concluded. These two things are entirely distinct. The ican territory, completely occupied by the American forces, will exist under the control of the conquerors,— We are near a state of things in which Mexico will Public Education. If his recommendations be carried out, the growing generation of his State will soon learn to detect, expose, and condemn his own language in relation to this war. nations as there are individuals who yield neither to reason nor to the evidence of necessity. We have strong fears that Mexico is one of them, and that every thought of the cession of territory will find her rebellious. It is this very hypothesis in view of which several of our fria of the 14th inst. is copied by that paper from American cotemporaries have spoken of a permanent

> tinue to predict an awakening among the Mexican people; but we believe that they are deceived either in their hopes or their fears. No doubt the country will their hopes or their fears, No doubt the country will not eppy an absolute transpallity; there will be here and there bands always in the held, for there are everywhere adventurers and robbers ready for such opportunities, but these guerills troops will have no support amost the population generally. The latter comprehend too well the henefits of the new regime under which they will be living, to wish to revive the horrors of war while their nationality, sitigated by their interest, will limit it-self to desires for the evacuation of their territory.

The Court House in Dooly county, Ga with all the records of the Superior, interior and Ordinary Courts, together with \$11,000 collected from defendant was destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. The impression is that it was the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Webster and lady arrived in Augusta, Georgia, on the 17th. He was to have a public dinner the following day. t Hotel in Boston, was opened with a splendid dinner Wednesday evening. Abbott Lawrence presided.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Notices.

FOWLERS & WELLS,

131 Nussau-st. N. Y.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS

Ter Letters Bugs are open at the office of The New York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and

newspapers deposited in this office will always be for-warded by the very earliest vessels. This department is

under the special supervision of J. B. MOWER, Es

affording strength in all cases of debitity, and particularly for its virtues in cirring dyspepsis, is said at wholeaste and retail, by A. B. & D. Saxos, 100 Fultonet; sold also by Rushton & Co. 110 Broadway and 10 Astor House; 273 Broadway; 77 East Broadway; 308 Hudsonet, and by Is-rael Minor, 214 Fultones; Price Si per bottle, my21 Stawti

te" Congress Spring Water, received from the

Gallowing versicity virus than the plaintiff is not the original invent or and patennes and entitled to the full and exclusive right, and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, the improved look claimed by him and

r age.
The SARANAC CROWN GLASS, made at the san

m24 2meodD&W

TAKE NOTICE—For sale or exchange on the premiser, all Springs—at the following articles, viz: 2 good horses, 3 coal carts, 1 spring do, 1 light wagon, all new-2 grocery wagons, I down town cart, I dirt do, I pair coal scales, 100 sets cart and harness halmes and I large copper boller. Fersons wasting any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [a27 jur.] G. BROADHURST.

myl9 2weod Window Univ.

nyzz 2w ALBERT L WINSHIP, 77 East Broadway.

FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

WHOLE NO. 1906

Bitnations, &c. Wanted.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS,

cient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, viz. London, Liverpool Giasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marsellies, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, R.o de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Oregon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.) Maiarras, Havana.

Office open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M.

17 Letters and Newspapers will be received at the foreign Satp Letter Office of The Tribune for the packethip LOUIS PHILIPPE, Capt. Castoff, which sails for TP Letters and Newspapers will be received at

IF Jefferson Division, No. 7, S. of T .- PHILAothers Celebration.—The Officers and Members of federson Division, No. 7, are requested to be punctual and general in their attendance fon Tuesday evening, the 13th, in order to conclude the arrangements for the next grand hyndversary Celebration at Philadelphia, in June. By order of the Division, J. BERMS, W. P. Jones A. Passex, R. S.

Removals.

ALFRED WHEELER, Attorney at Law, &c. has removed from 27 Beekman-at to 10 City Hall Place. The collection of accounts and claims promptly attended to, titles examined, money loaned and obtained on bond and mortgage, &c. Also, land for sale in various parts of

BOARDING SCHOOL. Is flower, myll zw.

BOARDING SCHOOL. Is flower, myll zw.

BOARDING SCHOOL. Is flower, myll zw.

BOARDING SCHOOL. Is flower to first months will

open on Monday, 34 of May next. Several vacancies exist.

Applications may be made to the principal at Tarrytown,

or left with Cleak A Austin, 250 Broadway, where circulars containing full information can be obtained.

Reference—Hon. Washington Trying, Tarrytown.

Hon. Gullan C. Verplanck, New-York City,
and to any of its numerous pairons.

myll zw.

W.P. LYON, A. M. Principal.

roughly and readily cleaned violeting them down.

WINDLASS AND SOREW BEDSTEADS,
In loss to sait purchasers.
HAIR AND MOSS MATRESSES.
A large assortment always on hand and
made to order.
Best Live Geess Feathers,
by the bale or in smaller quantities.
Ship Upholstery.
Ship and steamboat cabins furnished with dispatchMatresses, comfortables, blankets, counterpanes, sheep
will now and pillow cases, towers, nagkins, sable clothe as

MOUNT PROSPECT BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this select school for young men and lade, will commence on the first Monday in May. The terms, including all expenses for board and unition, are from \$25 to \$50 per quarter... West Bloomfield, April 27, 1847. [a29 2meods] WARSEN HOLT. CAUTION TO DEALERS IN FIRE ARMS.

Calviton to Defaultiers in First Artistaction of the action of Ethan Allies vs. Blust & Syms, in the Carcuit Court of the United States, for an infringement of its patent-right to manufacture, use, and sell to be used, the SELF-COCKING PISTOL, a verdict has been given for the elsintiff, with costs of trial, and a time of twelve bundred dollars, and an injunction has been issued against Blunt & Syms to restrain them from maning or selling said article. Their peution for a new trial, and to carry it to Washington on a bill of exceptions, has been refused. The public are therefore respectfully cautioned against surchasing or selling the Self-Cocking Pistols made by Blunt & Syms, or any Pistols of a similar kind, as, by disregarding this caution, it would make it accessary for the

my24 2w\*

Near Columbian Hall

SPRING FABHIONS.—Hats, Hats—Parts mole also, elegant dress hat at \$2.50 and \$2.25, superior in style and fine's to those in many places at \$3, neat hat at \$2. C. G. Murch will be pleased to see his friends at this catabilities. GEORGE P. H. BROWN, 146 Capal-ot.

others to be used, too improve the common of an est forth in his patent.

And they farther say that the lock manufactured and vended by the defendants is not an infringement of the plaintiff's rights, and so they say all.

All of which appears by the minutes of the said trial recorded in my office.

ALEX. GARDINER, Clerk.

December 4, 1846. INCREASE OF SPEED AND SAFETY OF
STEAMSOATS.—The subscribers new bost (built expressly to try a new principle of propeiling) will be
launched in ten or fifteen days. Any time precisus to the
trial he will sell one-sighth of the right for a reasonable
compensation. My new method of increasing the speed
and safety of Steamboats has the confidence of all who
have examined it. Apply to
SEWALL SHORT,
my20 104'

MYORTANT.—Mechanics and Manufacturers of all
kinds without capital, can be suited within 17 miles of
the City of New York, in a large manufacturing town,
with a Canal and Railread between the places. The pricas will be low, and no money required for five years.—
The situation is every way one of the best in the country,
and very healthy. Apply to the subscriber.

M. STRIKER,
my21 34'

164 Fearlest up sairts. REDFORD CROWN GLASS.—The subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of Redford Crown Glass, the manufacture of which has been lately recommenced, desire to call the attention of the public to the Glass.

The REDFORD GLASS is made from white flist sand, obtained in the vicinity of the factory, and is the only crown Glass made from that species of sand in this courty. The superiority of this Glass consists in its brilliant resulting. white color—its clear, even surface, and its great thick-ness, strength and straightness. Its surface always re-tains its enamel and lustre—its not affected by change of climate, and is entirely free from the objection which ap-pites to plate glass, of becoming easily heclamized by dnat

MADAME GOODFELLOW—The celebrated sees hald astrologist, isse of Great Britain, informs the inhibitants of this city and its vicinity that she has taken residence in Mercer-at. He. 13, and will solve all reason able inquiries, relating to the issue of any lawful business of gain or loss, love, marriage, voyages, journeys, &c. All communications must be post paid.

J. H. BALLEY, Agent for procuring Fatents to the United States and Europe, will prepare all the necessary Papers, Drawings and Models with dispatch. Office 25 Chambers-st. cor of Center my7 imeod\*

S. HOW CASES: SHOW CASES: Show Cases:

S. HOW CASES: SHOW CASES: Show Cases:

At the Manufactory, corner of Bleecker and Hammond stap plain and elegant Counters and upright Show-cases constantly on hand and made to order, with allver plated bars and plated fronts, at the premium Show-cases Manufactory corner of Bleecker and Hammond stampl? Im
SODA WATER of drawith and in bottles. Also SODA WATER SYRUPS, of superior quality, vir. Saraparille, Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine Apple, Ginger, Vanilla, Conage, &c., for sale wholesale and result by ALBERT L. WINSHIP, my22 2w Druggist and Aposhecary, 71 East Broadway.

SYRUPS.—Raspberry, Ginger, Pineapple, &c. for Sods and other Summer Deverages, the purest and strongest in the city, for sale cheep by the manufacturers, RAPP & CO. 30 Chatham-st. my21 im